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FILL-UPS.

Cullen F. Thomas of Dallas has secured subscriptions amounting to \$10,000 of a \$100,000 loan fund which he proposes to raise to assist worthy students to obtain an education in the University of Texas. Four scholarships of \$250.00 each have been awarded to assist four girls to be in the University next session. Without this aid these girls could not have obtained college training.

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The six Methodist conferences of Texas will provide a special pastor for the 601 students of the University of Texas, at Austin, who are affiliated with the Methodist Church. This pastor will give instruction in the Bible and will care for the religious welfare, especially for students who come from Methodist families. Under proper restriction, degree credit is given for Bible study by the University faculty.

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The former students of the University of Texas have issued the first number of *The Alcalde*, named in honor of the Old Alcalde, Governor O. M. Roberts, at one time law professor in the University. Fritz G. Lanham of Weatherford, son of Governor S. W. T. Lanham, is editor-in-chief of *The Alcalde*. The magazine is devoted primarily to the welfare of the University of Texas.

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Debating teams from the University of Texas have recently defeated in debating contests teams representing the State Universities of Missouri and Mississippi, while the Texas boys have suffered defeat from Colorado and Tennessee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS:

Regents Clarence Ousley, F. W. Burges, F. W. Cook, G. W. Littlefield, Alex Sanger, W. H. Stark and Joseph D. Sayers have issued an address to the people of Texas, which reads in part:

"By a vote of 113 to 2 the House of Representatives passed Senate Joint Resolution No. 18, submitting a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to issue bonds, approved by the Governor for the purpose of purchasing additional ground and erecting necessary buildings for State institutions, including the University of Texas. The Senate passed the same resolution by a vote of 28 to 0. According to a further provision of the amendment, the income from the permanent University endowment shall be available for the payment of interest on the bonds issued for improvements of the University and for the creation of a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity.

The adoption by the people of this amendment is of so much moment to the University of Texas, and other State institutions for higher education, that the Regents of the University wish to call the attention of the people of Texas to the following facts:

1. Under the present Constitution of Texas the Legislature cannot vote appropriations for the erection of buildings or for other permanent improvements necessary for a University of the first class demanded by our forefathers.

2. The adoption of the amendment submitted in Joint Resolution No. 18 will provide the funds necessary for the proper expansion of the University without any increase whatever of tax upon the people.

3. The increase in the number of students at Austin for the present session has been more than 300, the registration for the session of 1912-1913 being 2121 students. To provide class-room for these students there are now on the campus at Austin five comfortable, but perishable, one-story "box-house" buildings. An equally urgent need exists for more ground in Austin and buildings at the Medical Department at Galveston."

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The students of the University of Texas are to have, next year, a daily paper owned, controlled and edited by them.

LETTING THE UNIVERSITY GROW.

For thirty years the University of Texas has grown steadily in the esteem and confidence of the people. The men who have constituted its governing board have been distinguished citizens selected from different sections of the State; its faculty have been well equipped scholars, chosen without political influence for merit and efficiency; nearly twenty thousand Texas boys and girls have been students in its halls; no breath of scandal has touched it; its growth and prosperity have more than kept pace with the advancement of the great State which gave it being, and whose bounty sustains it year by year. One serious handicap under which it has labored, and is laboring now, can be removed by the people of Texas on July 19 next without touching the pocket of any citizen.

In view of the great benefits accruing to the University and other State institutions from the adoption of this amendment, we feel justified, for the first time in the history of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, in issuing this statement to the people. We urge every intelligent, patriotic and fair-minded citizen to vote in favor of the amendment submitted in Senate Joint Resolution No. 18, and thus remove a great bar to the further growth and progress of the University of Texas.—From the address of the Board of Regents to the people of Texas.

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NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

"The need of co-operation in securing cheap money for the farmers in the Southwest is as great as the need of aid obtaining larger returns for his produce. In many places in Texas and Oklahoma the farmer is yet obliged to pay rates of interest that range from 10 to 25 per cent, and even these rates are better than buying on time from the country merchant. In some sections without banking facilities, credit from the country merchant is the only recourse. Side by side with the farmer is the cattle man, who is able to secure money at interest rates of 6 to 8 per cent, and the railroads which have little trouble in finding capital at much lower rates. The cattle men and the railroad men have flexible and efficient organizations; they work together. The farmers, on the other hand, with loose organizations or no organizations at all, though possessing in the aggregate much greater wealth, continue to pay ruinous rates of interest."—From an address of President Mezes of the University of Texas.

PAPER MAKING IN TEXAS.

Professor C. T. Dowell, instructor in Chemistry in the University of Texas, believes that money can be made in Texas by those who are willing to undertake the manufacture of paper. Writing in the Dallas News, he says:

"Texas is an inviting field for the production of paper. The paper-making industry in Texas has only made a beginning. It is strongly believed that the reason why it has not been developed more fully in this and some of the other Southern States is because the capitalists do not realize the possibilities to be found here. Many of the Northern States, with conditions no more favorable for paper-making, are manufacturing several times the amount of paper produced in Texas. It seems to be unbusiness-like for any people to import a commercial article which can be made to good advantage at home. Why should we of Texas pay others to make nearly all of the paper we use when everything seems to be favorable for its production at home?

The amount of high-quality writing paper used is small compared with the inferior quality used for newspapers, wrapping paper, etc. I hope to be able to show that an ample supply of materials suitable for the production of these lower grades of paper are to be found in Texas. It should not be inferred, however, that no opportunity exists in this State for the production of high-grade papers.

In the manufacture of paper, as in nearly all other industrial operations, there are several factors which must be considered by one who is thinking of entering the business. Among these may be mentioned: (1) Cost of fuel, (2) quantity and quality of water available, (3) cost of raw paper materials, (4) cost of labor, (5) shipping facilities and (6) the market for the finished products."

Professor Dowell then shows in detail that all these factors are favorable for the manufacturer of paper in Texas, and concludes as follows:

"Texas has the fuel, paper material, etc., needed for paper production. It is hoped that those having the capital and experience necessary for entering this enterprise will investigate conditions in our State."

CHEAP MONEY FOR THE FARMER.

In many countries of Europe the farmers have organized credit unions which furnish to the small farmer at a low rate of interest needed money to carry on his work. Side by side with the credit unions are organizations for co-operative marketing. Through these organizations the farmer gets the best prices for his produce. Professor Spurgeon Bell of the University of Texas has a series of articles in the *Farm and Ranch* on this subject. In one of them he says:

"There is probably no phase of co-operation in agriculture which has greater possibilities than co-operative credit. It is possible, in the credit instruments employed by the farmer in securing loans, to embody the right principles of agriculture. Property which he might mortgage for a loan would necessarily be kept in a good condition as to fertility in order to maintain its value. These credit societies could become centers for the dissemination of such information. Loans made in connection with the marketing of crops would also bring the farmer in touch with the best advice concerning such marketing. The co-operative union would be the most important ally to organized co-operative marketing. The managers and directors of these unions would have their attention attracted to questions of financing the farmer, because their regular daily business would force them to face these questions. Through these unions the best information concerning markets and co-operative action would gradually become common knowledge. The farmer can never be educated on these subjects unless the organized methods of securing credit and finding markets forces him to take thought. The present chaos and marketing waste will continue until organized action is substituted for individual responsibility in financing the farmer, and in the marketing of farm produce."

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It is not often that one American University has two representatives in the Cabinet. The Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, was for a long time Professor and afterwards President of the University of Texas. Postmaster General A. S. Burleson was a member of the first graduating class.

INJUSTICE TO THE PRODUCER.

In a recent address on Educational Aids for Farmers, President Mezes said in part:

"While some progress has been made in teaching the farmer how to grow more crops, little has yet been done to aid him in securing fair prices for his produce. To illustrate the gross injustice of our present marketing system, I may point out the fact that at Laredo, Texas, in our onion growing district, one day a short time ago, onions were sold for 2 cents a pound; the next morning Laredo onions were sold in the open market at Austin, Texas, at 15 cents a pound. In this transaction, as you will see, the commission man, the public carrier, and the retail dealer divided among themselves 650 per cent of the price paid to the grower. Again, tomatoes were sold one day at two-thirds cents each in Palestine, Texas, and the next morning were sold in the markets of Austin at 5 cents each. In each of the instances cited the producer received only 13 per cent of the final selling price, while 87 per cent of the selling price was divided among the railroads and the sellers of the produce. The glaring injustice of such a system is made more apparent by a comparison with the results of co-operation in marketing farm products in Denmark. In that country for example, the co-operation society handles, sorts according to size, and packs eggs for 3 1-2 per cent; the shipping and selling cost 4 per cent, leaving the farmer 92 1-2 per cent of the final purchase price paid by the consumer. In Texas, without co-operation, the farmer receives 13 per cent of the final selling price of his produce; in Denmark, through co-operation, the farmer receives 92 1-2 per cent."

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At the University of Texas economical students are living on \$10 a month for board and lodging. The University provides some rooms at \$2.00 a month each, and the cheap board is made possible at a dining hall run mainly by students, where each person waits on himself.

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Under the direction of Professor E. D. Shurter of the University of Texas, 263 Texas schools have become members of the State Debating and Declamation League. All these schools debated the subject of Woman's Suffrage. The winners in the sixteen districts meet at Austin, May 3, for the final contest.